

[Question] He did not exclude it, but he did postulate that France had to remain in a free exchange system!

[Answer] I fully agree, who says otherwise? I have always aimed at the world market for our national enterprises.

[Question] In your interview on ENJEU, you said that we would have to work harder ...

[Answer] The bottom line is this: for some, France is living beyond its means, and for the others, among which I count myself, France is working below its means. That's an entirely different thing. The solution to our problem is our capability to work more and better, to produce more and better, and to sell more and better.

[Question] Everybody agrees about that; the problem is the ways and means. The means which you propose are not very clear, at least to those who, like Lionel Jospin, believe that it's a "magic formula." Could you perhaps be a little more precise?

[Answer] The magic belongs to those who think that you can hold together the magic triangle employment-inflation-foreign trade, without acting either on the supply, or the demand, or the structures.

The first objective is to increase the number of outlets. The second is to temporarily reduce the supply of foreign products in those areas in which we could effectively give our enterprises a little oxygen so that they can modernize. And the third objective is an industrial orientation, mentioned in fact by Pierre Mauroy last April, which should complete what at that time was called the Delors plan. An industrial orientation which could for instance allow national enterprises to further increase their investment efforts. These investments must prepare the future, not plug holes. That's the first point. The second point is the launching of operations such as the automated production plan, designed to restore the competitiveness of our manufacturing industries.

[Question] Would you have wished more for industrial enterprises in the 1984 budget allocations?

[Answer] Yes, but it's not enough to just give more money, it must be given judiciously, to activities of the future, and what is more important, to make enterprises work together, to accustom them to cooperate. You have to provide a certain stimulus, since I do not contest management autonomy, which makes sense, as long as the orientations of the industrial policy are established. But they do have to be established.

[Question] And what if the national enterprises do not want to work together?

[Answer] It is the government's role to bring them to it.

[Question] Is this not a conflict with management autonomy?

[Answer] No. Management autonomy is upstream, not downstream of the major orientations of the government's policy. The state must play its role of shareholder. Believe me, Ambroise Roux did not use any gloves. I don't see why we should now hesitate to provide a number of broad directives, which these enterprises in fact need, which they even demand, as long as they are given in time. Unfortunately, the government's time is not that of industry.

[Question] Doesn't the Thomson-CGE union show that enterprises work together better when the minister of industry is non-interventionist?

[Answer] The fact that it happens on its own, and without me, shows that I was perhaps not altogether wrong in encouraging this cooperation a year ago. I believe indeed, that if we want to compete in the world of telephones, we must have an enterprise capable of matching ITT, Philips, Ericson, or Siemens, and until now this was not the case. CIT-Alcatel is a small company with large orders, but a small enterprise in size, with insufficient footing on foreign markets; and rather than have two French companies which would rank 15th or 20th, I prefer that we have one large French company capable of reaching international cooperation agreements from a position of strength.

If our market is to open one day, it must not be the only one. We must move toward a much closer cooperation among the large European groups, in Europe's own interest. To conclude about the CGE-Thomson agreement, I believe it is essential that each national enterprise be capable of mastering a small number of trades, and of handling a product from design to sales on the world market.

[Question] At the last executive committee meeting of the PSF you were very quiet, whereas during the preceding one you were very critical of the Delors plan. Was this discretion tactical, and do you expect to be very visible during the next convention?

[Answer] I strive to speak usefully. Right now, there is a lot to discuss in the PSF. I would like an open, serious, and responsible debate. The PSF has the task of collectively raising the problems that have to be solved. What will be said at the convention will be very important, no matter what people think. Do not disregard the PSF: without it, nothing would have been possible. And it will still play a big role in the future. There is a large opening in the discussion, and in general terms it is: since the objectives have been very clearly defined by the President, what are the best means to achieve them?

I have the weakness to think that the proposals that my friends have made with me, are rather coherent and can support action. The PSF will increase its stature if it shows itself capable of laying out the future, while most of its old leaders are today in charge of the country's fate. A fine and great debate within the PSF: what better stimulus for bringing the left to power?

[Question] In political terms, what will be your personal path? Do you have any projects?

[Answer] I have a few ideas on the subject, which are food for thought, for proposals, and for the debate which is the fuel of democracy. The left needs to regain a dynamism to which I will strive to contribute from my position.

[Question] Not only within the socialist party?

[Answer] No. We must recruit very broadly. The majority needs an outlook that is at the same time solidary and removed from daily action. My government experience proved to be very demanding. Each ministry defends a partial perception of things, and it is extremely difficult for the government to have a panoramic view that integrates all the complex elements of social dynamics.

[Question] Those who say such things generally form a club. Is that your project?

[Answer] It's an idea. Why not indeed?

[Question] Will you soon run in the partial elections?

[Answer] When it will have an obvious political meaning.

[Question] Between now and the end of the year there will be a number of pacifist demonstrations in connection with the installation of the Pershing missiles. Some of your friends at CERES, notably in the ranks of the ENJEU program, are in sympathy with pacifism. How about you?

[Answer] From the French standpoint, I am for the development of our strategic deterrence, which is a European deterrence in nature, and which is the only means for the French, and maybe tomorrow for Europe, to avoid a limited nuclear war, and in any case, all the blackmail which a nuclear hostage situation potentially conceals on the part of the two superpowers between which we are stuck. If our strategy is independence, there is no other path to follow but this one.

Yet, if I put myself in the shoes of the Germans, I can somewhat understand their attitude. If I were German, I would be of two minds. Because they are naturally in the position of victims being offered for sacrifice we can understand the unpleasantness of their situation. But at the same time, I intuitively do not believe that we can respond to the Soviet threat with pacifism. Unless the pacifism is a sort of German nationalism which one day expects to get even with the East. If I were a German nationalist, I might be pacifist. But I am a French patriot, socialist to boot, and European. I am in favor of a reduction in European strategic weapons to the lowest possible level, in the West as in the East.

[Question] In the case of immigration, the government and the socialist party are somewhat paralyzed, and don't dare mention it too much for fear of worsening matters. What is your reaction to this situation?

[Answer] We have had a hint in Dreux, which we should not underestimate. Beyond the anti-immigrant reflex, it shows the disaffection of a portion of the popular electorate, which to all appearances is leaving the left either to abstain, or even to vote for the extreme right. It reaches further than the immigration problem, and consequently requires a comprehensive solution, which is simultaneously political, economic, and cultural. If I say economic, it is because the growth of anti-immigrant racism is clearly caused by the insecurity of unemployment. We must therefore encroach upon unemployment. Political and cultural, because we must first of all face this problem squarely without being pushed into a defensive position. The electorate in question is asking for an energetic government.

It should be clearly stated that for all the immigrants who plan to remain in France, the future is integration. I was in favor of Algerian independence, but for instance, I am also in favor of integration for second generation Algerians, or even for the integration of the Algerians who want to remain in France. It is up to us to make the effort for that.

That's what objectivity is all about, because France has always been a formidable integration machine; the French are a multi-racial people, who do not operate as the United States. Meaning that they do not create ghettos. France is an assimilation machine. As for the other immigrant workers who want to return to their countries, they must be brought into our society with respect, as the President has said, and with respect for their customs and their culture.

Moreover, we have to be clear about it: we cannot avoid fighting against illegal immigration, because we cannot allow matters to worsen, just as we cannot hermetically close our borders. It must all happen naturally, with respect for dignity. We must handle the problem with energy and generosity, in keeping with our tradition, the tradition of a country which recognizes the rights of those who live in it. For those who are already established in France for a long time, it would not be amiss to extend a certain number of citizenship rights at the municipal level.

[Question] Do you subscribe to Francois Mitterrand's formula on the right to achieve individual wealth?

[Answer] People naturally have to be rewarded according to their merit, and naturally have to earn more if they work harder and are creative.

But there are also other ways to motivate them: participation in an enterprise, as well as in the city. I fully believe in the need to restore French patriotism to its historic tradition, that of Michelet. France is one of the rare countries from which one can affect the fate of the world. And I am convinced that we will succeed in doing it.

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CSO: 3519/10

**BILL PROVIDES FOR RETURN OF PROPERTY TO POLITICAL REFUGEES**

Athens | KATHIMERINI in Greek 2-3 Oct 83 p 2

/Article by Nikos Gerakis: "Properties Are Being Returned to the Political Refugees; Resolutions of 1948 and Related Regulations Are Abolished."<sup>7</sup>

/Text<sup>7</sup> The repatriated political refugees will receive intact, provided they have not been disposed in any way, the properties the state seized from them on the basis of the 1948 M<sup>1</sup> and N<sup>1</sup> Resolutions..."on confiscating the properties of those who participated in the guerilla war" and "on the dismissal of those entitled to receive property for having participated in the guerilla war against the state."

The above is included in a draft law prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture. The bill will be submitted to five other concerned ministries for their comments. The major provisions of the bill provide for the following:

1. Properties presently under temporary lease are not considered as "disposed".
2. If the property has been taken over by a community or has become a forest, it should be returned intact to the repatriated former owners or to those entitled to such property or to their legal heirs.
3. If the property has been sold to a third party, it is possible to give to the repatriated person other land in exchange. Such land must be of equal value as the original property and can be part of public or available settlement land in the nome (where the seized property was), or in the nome where the repatriated has settled, except the Attiki Nome.
4. To the repatriated political refugees who wish to become farmers, farm land can be given in exchange /for their property<sup>7</sup> as well as additional cultivable land in order to help their resettlement. Also, a house lot is given to them if they lost one.
5. To the rest of the repatriates it is possible to give land not marked for farming without, however, excluding the granting of such lands also to those who wish to become farmers but for whom there is no available farm land.

If the exchange for land is not possible, the concerned repatriates have the

right to ask for compensation in money from the appropriate committee for expropriations--the amount of money to be equal to the current value of the seized property.

6. The repatriates who take up farming--even those who bought farm land with their compensation--have the possibility, if they so wish, to obtain loans from the Agricultural Bank for the purchase of land for general exploitation. The level of the loan will be determined in each specific case by decision of the minister of agriculture.

7. The rights of the original property owner or claimant are shared by his wife, children and parents and other heirs, provided they too are repatriates.

Also entitled to the above benefits are all those repatriates to whom only parts of their seized property was given under the pre-existing regulations. However, they are entitled only to that part of the property which was not seized.

8. The bill's provisions do not apply to the cases where the property was given to relatives of the repatriates in accordance with the provisions of Legislative Law 3958/59. The same applies for those whose movable property was seized according to Resolution M'.

9. To get back his property, one must submit an application to the nomarch of the area where his property was located.

#### The Disputes

10. The disputes between the repatriated refugees and third parties concerning rights about real estate which was left behind by the repatriates are solved by the one-member First Instance Court in the area where the contested property is located.

11. For getting real rights on property the refugees left behind, the time the repatriated refugee was absent is not estimated as usucaption time in favor of the party against whom the repatriate has made the application. Profits and benefits /from the property/ are of no concern.

12. The trial is free of charge. Postponement of debate on the application is allowed only once and for very serious reasons in the court's judgment.

13. The 1948 Resolutions M' and N' are abolished as are all provisions (on "resettlement of the border areas," "on amending the regulations concerning the farm properties of the legislation about settlements," etc.).

14. The provisions of this law refer and concern persons who went to Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, the Soviet Union, and Albania during or after the 1948-49 civil war.

7520

CSO: 3521/20

## CABINET APPROVES NEW LOCAL SELF-ADMINISTRATION DRAFT LAW

Athens 1 KATHIMERINI in Greek 4 Oct 83 p 2

/Text/ Yesterday the cabinet approved the new temporary draft law for the Tocat self-government. The new law provides for the strengthening of the country's municipalities and communities and for the participation of the local self-government organizations in the developmental effort. At the same time, Interior Minister Gennimatas gave the cabinet information about the establishment of the committee which will prepare the new Code of Local Self-Government which will replace Law 1065. During a press interview Gennimatas explained that the new code will include the second and third levels of self-government.

The new draft law will probably be introduced to the Chamber of Deputies next week. Its first chapter deals with the economic and administrative decentralization as well as with the popular representation. The basic change in this sector--according to the minister of interior--consists of the creation of comprehensive sub-nomarchies in the Aegean island areas. Also, by presidential decree and after a recommendation by the nomarchial council, such sub-nomarchies may operate in all island areas of the country.

Concerning this arrangement, Gennimatas said: "With these new institutions in the area of the islands and with the effort by all ministries for the advancement of these institutions, a new impetus will be given to the Aegean."

The law's second chapter concerns the strengthening of the local self-administration and provides for the transfer of resources and jurisdictions to the municipalities and communities. Thus, by presidential decree, resources and jurisdictions are being transferred from legal entities following unanimous decision by their administrative councils. The draft law provides for other presidential decrees which can transfer to the category of exclusive jurisdictions, those jurisdictions which, on the basis of Law 1065, are considered as overlapping. In this framework, the possibility is emerging to have resources transferred from port funds to municipalities and communities.

At the same time the draft law provides incentives for the merging of two or more communities and provides for technical assistance and trained personnel to the Organizations of Local Self-Government.

7520

CSO: 3521/20

**NEWSPAPER LAUDS APPOINTMENT OF SYSE AS INDUSTRY MINISTER**

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 15 Sep 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Syse in the Administration"]

[Text] Already before the summer Jens-Halvard Bratz warned that he for personal reasons would probably resign as industry minister this fall but that he would remain through the controversy which then raged regarding several industrial policy questions, and through the election campaign. In accordance with Cabinet Minister Bratz's wishes, the change in the Industry Ministry will take place tomorrow and it will be Jan P. Syse--present chairman of the Storting Finance Committee--who will take over as industry minister.

As a politician, Syse fulfills a number of the prerequisites which should make him especially well suited for the cabinet minister's post in this demanding key ministry. He has a broad political experience background and is known as one of our foremost members of parliament. It was therefore completely natural that his name was brought up in connection with Willoch's formation of the administration in the fall of 1981. When he anyway was not included in the administration cabal that time, it can be confidently asserted that it in any case was not political qualifications which were lacking. In this respect he was without doubt better equipped than most--many would certainly agree that he could well have occupied a cabinet minister's post in several ministries.

So it became the Industry Ministry, and we are hardly mistaken when we suggest that the problems right here will seem an extra interesting and exciting challenge for Jan P. Syse. No one should count on fewer controversies arising around him than arose around many of his predecessors, for the major industrial matters will continue to be controversial and the industry minister in office at any time will be an easy target for both parties and pressure groups. In order to master such a ministry one should preferably be a seasoned politician. It was surely precisely this which the prime minister realized when he now has gotten Syse to take over after Jens-Halvard Bratz.

As chairman of the finance committee since the change in the administration two years ago, Syse has gotten an opportunity to document the fact that he is both a flexible and constructive politician. He has demonstrated distinct abilities to organize practical cooperation when clashes thickened. And when

it was as a rule possible to come up with reasonable compromises between the non-socialist parties in the finance committee, something which often could offer problems, it was not least Syse's own merit.

Everyone who has dealt with Jan P. Syse in the political arena knows that in every situation they have been able to rely on his word and on his ability to unite conflicting views and to solve political problems. These talents will be useful when he now has the responsibility for the government's industry policy. It is an astute politician who is taking over.

8985  
CSO: 3639/171

## NEW INDUSTRY MINISTER JAN P. SYSE DISCUSSES POLICIES

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 15 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by Terje Svabø: "Jan P. Syse New Industry Minister: Banking on Broad Cooperation"]

[Text] "I will become leader of industrial policy, not of individual industrial concerns." It is the new industry minister, Jan P. Syse, who in this way makes it clear that he will bank on a comprehensive industrial policy and be wary about overtesting the economic judgements of individual concerns. Syse is taking over tomorrow after Jens-Halvard Bratz. As early as before the summer vacation Jens-Halvard Bratz agreed with Prime Minister Kåre Willoch that he would resign during the fall. In addition, it has been clarified that Petter Thomassen will replace Jan P. Syse as chairman of the Storting's finance committee.

In a conversation with AFTENPOSTEN Jan P. Syse emphasizes that he regards it as a duty to bank on the broadest possible cooperation on the difficult industrial policy matters the Industry Ministry is now dealing with. Syse makes no secret of the fact that he is confronted with big job problems, but hopes that both the opposition and the government parties will place the greatest emphasis of the positive elements in the industrial policy of the various parties.

Jan P. Syse will not go specifically into the individual industrial policy matters before he enters the ministry. To a direct question, he says regarding Tyssetdal that the important thing is to comply with the commitment the government has made to the local community. Syse will not answer today whether this will best take place by building an ilmenite plant or by another solution.

[Question] Can naming of you as industry minister result in the fact that some of the major industrial policy matters will be put off?

[Answer] "Nothing would make me sicker if this should happen," the new industry minister answers abruptly.

The last two years Syse has been chairman of the Storting's finance committee and it now appears certain that the vice-chairman of the Conservative Party's Storting group, Petter Thomassen, will come to take over this assignment.

State Secretary Arnulf Ingebrigtsen of the Industry Ministry will continue under Syse, while Frode Helgerud, who until recently was leader of the Conservative Party's group secretariat in the Storting, will now become personal secretary after Petter Granli.

In a conversation with AFTENPOSTEN, outgoing Industry Minister Jens-Halvard Bratz emphasizes that it is for completely personal reasons that he is now resigning as cabinet minister. Bratz emphasizes that there are no political reasons at all for his resignation and that he to a very great extent has set store by the cooperation situation in the Industry Ministry.

[Question] What were the most difficult matters during your two years in the ministry?

[Answer] "The most difficult thing was that there have been too many hasty solutions and that the political leadership has not sufficiently fit in time to draw up longterm guidelines for industrial policy. This has always been a big problem in the work-loading Industry Ministry. It is my impression that we are now well on the way to getting the work organized so that there will be better opportunities to deal with the more longterm aspects of Norwegian industrial policy," Jens-Halvard Bratz asserts, who to the highest degree sets store by State Secretary Ingebrigtsen's continuing in the ministry.

Jan P. Syse tells AFTENPOSTEN that he was warned by Prime Minister Kåre Willoch before the election that a change would take place tomorrow. Syse emphasizes that he will continue the government's industrial policy line but gives this answer to whether there will now be a more offensive industrial policy emphasis:

"We will get to this answer this jointly in a couple of months."

[Question] Is the naming of you an indication that Willoch has now begun an offensive for the 1985 Storting election?

[Answer] "I would not construe it in this way, but if I can contribute to a good election result for the Conservative Party in 1985 nothing would make me more happy than this."

[Question] Will you have problems in gaining support from the Christian People's Party and the Center Party for the solutions you will propose?

[Answer] "We are faced with a number of difficult matters in the industrial policy area, but I am not counting on problems first and foremost with the in-between parties. I hope that I as industry minister can manage to create the same good atmosphere of cooperation across party boundaries as we have in the finance committee."

[Question] Will it now be your job to dismantle still more unprofitable concerns?

[Answer] "My job will be first and foremost to conduct an industrial policy which makes concerns profitable," Jan P. Syse stresses.

Syse is among the most experienced Conservative politicians and was already in 1959 leader of the Young Conservatives National Alliance. He has been in the Storting steadily since 1973 and has been leader of the Oslo Conservative Party. Syse is a strong spokesman for broad non-socialist cooperation.

The leader of the Young Conservatives National Alliance, Sveinung Lunde, will move into the Storting after Syse is appointed new industry minister tomorrow.

8985  
CSO: 3639/171

## COMMAND ISSUE IN CATALONIA PUBLIC SECURITY TALKS

Barcelona AVUI in Catalan 20 Sep 83 p 9

[Article by J. Andreu]

[Text] Barcelona--Public security in Catalonia--and especially in Barcelona--worries the government councillor and the minister of the interior, who yesterday had a working meeting in Madrid. Barrionuevo met also with the civil governor of Barcelona to deal with several issues and with the application of the new security plan--studied at the last meeting of governors--that was dealt with yesterday by the highest official of the Barcelona police.

Besides, and as a consequence of this new meeting of Alavedra and Barrionuevo, the tasks of the Security Board of Catalonia, which will be taken up again the first week in October, have been simplified. No legal obstacle now prevents the creation of the autonomous police of Catalonia. Yesterday's meeting had been prepared by the councillor with the governor of Barcelona and president of the state part of the Security Board, Ferran Cardenal, last Friday. "Despite what might be thought," the governor told us, "the relations with the Generalitat are good, better than it appears. Nevertheless, it is natural that on an issue like the creation of a police force, there may be stumbling blocks."

For his part, the official spokesman of the Ministry of the Interior explained to AVUI that the Alavedra-Barrionuevo meeting is included in the customary contacts that both have, for the minister took a special interest in explaining personally to the councillor the new public security plan, an issue which is one of the biggest worries of the Madrid government. "A worry which we also have," Councillor Alavedra told our daily.

#### Autonomous Police

Concerning the next order of the day of the meeting of the Security Board, the meeting will probably study--as Alavedra explained--the competition for commanders of the new force. This competition is the first step in the business of filling these jobs. Now it is necessary to travel a long bureaucratic road, for the announcements have to come out in the DIARI OFICIAL of the Ministry of Defense.

The Security Board will examine the call for a selective test of 200 new squad members, which would allow having 600 persons by the end of the year, the number anticipated in the 1983 budget. This need must be appreciated, as the minister said, by the Security Board, an organization that is now fully competent to organize the police, for there will not be any implementation decree by the ministry, since the lawmakers are of the opinion that only passage of a law by the parliament is needed before the aforesaid police force can be organized.

It will be harder for the government to pay the costs of the autonomous police. The Ministry of the Interior is of the opinion that this is a service of the Generalitat and that as such, the Generalitat has to pay for it. Macia Alavedra did not want to get to the heart of the issue and added that "we must continue talking of the financing."

The incidents of the Diada were examined fairly thoroughly and it was agreed they were overvalued without going into more detail, especially where financial matters are concerned.

#### Public Safety

But as we said, the council and ministry are worried about the public safety issue. "Barcelona," the civil governor, Ferran Cardenal, keeps telling us, "is a city with a special type of delinquency and specific problems, motivated specially by the large number of foreigners who are there passing through and owing to the presence of the harbor, another focus of crime and drugs."

Besides the issue of the ministry's explanations to the councillor, it should be said that yesterday there was a meeting at the head office of the Barcelona police between the top officer and the security commissioners. Purpose: to present the new plan of action, which will involve more human and technical means, a greater presence of the police in the street and decentralized activity which will make it possible for the police to act more effectively in each district. In addition, the public is urged to cooperate in reporting crime. The police will try to get a better understanding of the area's problems and get to know the local people and businesses. One of the first steps could be to exercise more watchfulness over shops engaged in the purchase and sale of objects with a previous identification of the objects placed on sale, as the governor explained to us.

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CSO: 3548/11

## GONZALEZ, PCE'S CARRILLO LOCK HORNS IN PARLIAMENT

Madrid ABC in Spanish 22 Sep 83 p 22

[Text] Communist Deputy Santiago Carrillo severely criticized the government's economic philosophy in his speech, especially the industrial reconversion: "How can one speak of the state in this country without mentioning Sagunto?" he wondered. "They answer some workers in a way one would not have believed possible coming from a socialist government." Carrillo asked the government to intervene in this matter by creating a commission in order not to aggravate the problem.

He later referred in similar terms to the community employment situation in Andalucia and concluded by recalling the government's election promises with regard to the creation of jobs. Carrillo, who said he is "purely and simply" against the government's economic philosophy because it has an emphasis and criteria which are "clearly bourgeois," said, as an ironic illustration of his words, that "it was not by accident" that Fraga yesterday offered a "solemn" pact to the government. "I do not know," he told the Chamber, which was in a state of commotion, "whether he is looking for a joint government with Felipe Gonzalez."

"We do not agree with the government, because it trusts completely in the U.S. recovery, hoping that will pull the world along with it, when it is the United States that is exporting its crisis to Europe."

Concerning international policy, he recalled the promise made by the PSOE [Spanish Socialist Workers Party] to get out of NATO and said that the delay in the referendum "is intended to tell us that we cannot pull out because that would place the democratic government of this country in question." "If the chief of the official opposition was not more severe, it is because at heart he is convinced that with the line the PSOE is taking, Spain will not pull out of NATO." From all this Carrillo concluded that "the PSOE's Atlantic bias is going too far." Felipe Gonzalez was impressive in his reply to communist leader Santiago Carrillo. He began by throwing him a small barb served up on a platter: "Since Carrillo says that we want to throw all the blame for what is wrong with government policy on the PCE [Spanish Communist Party], how can we do him this favor? So far we have not had any problems," Gonzalez said, to the amusement of the Chamber. Then he immediately undercut the communist position, asserting that Carrillo's behavior as a leader could not be otherwise. "You

will always, as we know, be more strongly opposed to the socialist government than to a rightist government ... for electoral reasons, obviously."

"Impossible to Pull Out of Warsaw Pact"

He accused Carrillo of "shades of demagoguery" in his references and said it was curious that he should say that today the government has a progressive program, "when you said in the campaign that it was conservative."

Felipe Gonzalez said that he had not gotten down to details with regard to the industrial reconversion, "a subject which will be discussed shortly," and that he felt that it was "outside the sphere of a general discussion" to mix this subject with what happened in Sagunto, "which is causing the government much sorrow." Gonzalez announced that the matter of jobs for those affected by the Sagunto reconversion are under study, and he defended the legality of the measure. He said that Carrillo had not offered any political alternative, and he reminded him that he was not contributing, with this attitude, to the governing process, as he had done on previous occasions. As for the community employment situation in Andalucia, he asked Carrillo not to distort his remarks and recalled that the PCE had been in on the negotiation of the autonomous pacts "to the end." With regard to NATO, he said that it is true that it is more difficult to pull out than to join, as with leaving the Warsaw Pact; "that is not difficult, but impossible," he added.

Carrillo: "The President Has Inclination Toward Manicheism"

"With his habit of asking himself questions and then answering them," Carrillo said in his rebuttal, "the president shows a certain inclination toward Manicheanism, since he said I have been defending things which I have not defended." He said he was proud of the moderate role he played during the transition and that what he said in the election campaign was that the PSOE "would not carry out its program except with a socialist-communist bloc in parliament," Carrillo said, amid protests from the Chamber. Finally, he said he had not understood that part about "esotericism" and said that "in Andalucia they would say I was right."

8735  
CSO: 3548/8

**MAOIST CP ORGAN ON ELECTIONS' GAIN BY RED ELECTORAL ALLIANCE**

Stockholm GNISTAN in Swedish 15-21 Sep 83 pp 1, 7

[Article by Christer Lundgren: "14 New Mandates for the Red Electoral Alliance"]

[Text] The elections result shows a distinct polarization of the voters. The Red Electoral Alliance and the Socialist-Left have advanced and so also has the ultraconservative Progressive Party, while the center has decreased. This according to Albert Collett, election campaign secretary for the Red Electoral Alliance.

It is evident that all three Norwegian government parties--the Conservatives, the Center Party and the Christian People's Party--declined in this year's municipal and county elections. The Labor Party advanced in a surprisingly strong manner.

But it is also clear that the flanks of the political spectrum received increased support from the voters.

Albert Collett is pleased with the success of the Red Electoral Alliance, which received 1.2 percent of the votes. 25,000 votes as opposed to 18,000 in the 1979 and 1981 elections. The number of municipal council seats increased from 17 to 31 and the number of county representatives increased from 4 to 6 with a new mandate in Akershus.

The Red Electoral Alliance succeeded in capturing a second mandate in both Oslo and Trondheim. The number of votes in Oslo increased from 5,300 to 7,200 while more than a doubling of votes was noted in Trondheim from 1,320 to 3,000.

Other successes include Tromso where 5.4 percent of the votes sufficed for four mandates against a previous three, and Notodden in Telemark where the Red Electoral Alliance received all of 6.3 percent of the votes and increased from one to three mandates.

Naturally there are also places where the successes were not as brilliant. For instance, in Bergen there was a decrease of 0.1 percent but the city council seat is retained. In many places the result is just under the threshold for representation.

"The main reason for the success is the fact that we have done a good job where we have been represented", says Albert Collectt. "But we have also carried out a good election campaign, systematic and methodical with accomplished representatives in the media".

#### Bricked Up the Exchange

There has been a lot of talk about the Red Electoral Alliance because of several noted actions, as when they bricked up the door to the Oslo Exchange or when the Rev. Øyvind Sagedal celebrated the Luther anniversary by nailing up ten theses on the church door about why one should vote for the Red Electoral Alliance.

The main question during the election campaign has been the fight for the preservation of industries threatened with shut-down. Much attention has also been given to pointing the finger at those who are responsible for the deteriorating social and medical assistance. Concerning the peace and defense question, the emphasis has been placed on the scandalously poor civil defense preparedness. The fight against racism has also been an important concern.

#### Smokescreen

The main function of the election campaign has been to conceal what those responsible have actually done, writes KLASSEKAMPEN in an editorial. When the state practices racial discrimination, it is obviously important for the governing party to wave extra vigorously the pennants of equality and understanding between peoples.

Among the eight members of the Red Electoral Alliance active on the Oslo City Council there are two immigrants--one from Pakistan and one from Nigeria.

The equality of women and the fight against pornography and prostitution have also had a relatively prominent position in the election campaign. The first candidate in Oslo of the Red Electoral Alliance, Liv Finnstad, has paved an active role in this regard, inspired by, among other things, the Malmo-project.

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## PP'S CALP INTERVIEWED ON POLITICAL, ECONOMIC VIEWS

Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 17 Sep 83 p 7

[Interview with Populist Party leader Necdet Calp by TERCUMAN correspondent Taylan Sorgun; date and place not specified]

[Text] Taylan Sorgun: The Populist Party [PP], of which you are the leader, is at this time one of the three parties that have won permission to take part in the elections. We have organized panel discussions and interviews with the leaders and administrators of all the political parties. Today we are interviewing you and we will meet again in panel discussions in the future. If the conditions of today could be represented by a political spectrum, where would you place yourself on that spectrum? Depending on your place on this spectrum, how do you view Turkey's general problems within the principles of your program? I would first like to ask you where your party stands right now in its general lines.

Necdet Calp: I can describe the PP as follows: A political party which supports social justice and social security, which tries to raise the workers' standard of living and to elevate their standing and respectability in society, which emphasizes statism and which supports a liberal parliamentary regime. This party will work to defend and protect the working segment of our society and the interests of that segment. That segment is composed of workers, farmers, peasants, public servants, street vendors and artisans, widows and orphans and the circle of intellectuals who defend the rights of these groups. We advocate that these groups take their fair share from the national income within the bounds of economic equilibrium.

Taylan Sorgun: Is not the national income fairly distributed under today's system?

Necdet Calp: We talk about that in our program. Today, one can hardly say that everyone gets his fair share from the national income. Public servants, workers and the retired are having a hard time to get by. When we look at the economy we can see immediately that it is not in a healthy state.

Taylan Sorgun: I would like to ask you a question before anything else. You said that the PP is a party that emphasizes statism. That is a debatable issue. According to the principles of your program, where does statism begin and where does it end?

Necdet Calp: As economic policy, we have endorsed the mixed economy model which emphasizes statism. By that I mean that the government can get involved in economic activity. This can be done as far as conditions permit. But that does not mean that the government can intervene in fields where the private sector is capable of performing on its own. The dynamism and the ingenuity of the private sector must be utilized. Government intervention in fields where the private sector can work on an individual basis would be both a waste of resources and an unwise move. There are many fields where the government can work. We are contemplating these fields in two stages.

The first of these two stages is: The government may undertake infrastructure work in fields where the private sector spurns certain locations because it does not find them profitable. The government can also build many state-owned installations in areas which the private sector finds uninteresting. The second stage is the organization and regulation stage. There is a large mass of consumers in Turkey which is faced with the private sector's desire to make more profits.

Taylan Sorgun: The situation you are referring to is what we call inflation. However, there was one point that I noted in particular. In expressing their views about statism, industrialists and private sector spokesmen have been saying: "The government must invest in infrastructure construction and must leave the rest to the private sector." Is there not a parallelism between this view and what you have just said?

Necdet Calp: There is parallelism to a certain extent. For instance, we see the energy sector as one of the segments of the economy where the government should weigh in heavier. The industrialist needs energy both to operate existing plants and for new investments. The private sector may stay away from building large power plants because it does not have the resources or the knowhow or because it sees little profit in that field. It would be pointless to delay such construction because the private is hesitant about it. The government must enter this field and build it up using the most advanced technology.

Taylan Sorgun: What if we suppose that the private sector will undertake such projects on the basis of making profit? What will the situation be then, according to the principles of your program?

Necdet Calp: If the private sector has the courage to enter such fields and makes moves indicating mettle and energy, it will be supported. Even beyond that, if the private sector wants to share in the infrastructure investments that the government will make, it will be given that opportunity too and it will even find assistance.

Taylan Sorgun: You were talking about the high cost of living a while ago. "High cost of living" is probably a simple term, but it embodies a large amount of economic terminology. How do you see that issue?

Necdet Calp: The cost of living is linked with the structure of the economy. As long as this structure is not put in the right order, you cannot have the means to regulate and control the cost of living. I stated before that the economy today is not in a healthy condition. We state that also in our program.

The balancing mechanism of the economy has been broken for a long time. The chief indicator of the unhealthy state of the economy is the phenomenon we call unemployment. Idle industrial capacity is at issue. Promissory notes are not being honored, bad checks are being written. I can list other issues which make it mandatory to pay attention to the structure of the economy.

The economy must first be given a healthy structure, and price and wage balances must establish themselves within that healthy structure. The problem that we call "high cost of living" will be resolved within this healthy structure. One of our goals is to raise the standard of living of the masses whose rights we defend by reforming the economic structure and by insuring that these masses get their fair share from the national wealth that will be created by this new structure.

While talking about unemployment I would like to add the following: The housing sector has for a long time been seen as a dead investment field in Turkey. In fact that is not true. The housing sector is a broad investment field which can create a great amount of employment. Indirectly, it is also of interest to nearly 300 other sectors. Thus, the housing sector must be seen as an issue that can revitalize the economy.

The system we are contemplating to resolve the housing problem is the savings funds system, examples of which can be seen in Western countries.

Taylan Sorgun: When we talk about economic structure we must of course talk about the 24 January decisions. The 24 January measures appear to be the first set of decisions that promise continuity and that embody fundamental viewpoints. Do these decisions have any aspects which agree or conflict with your party program or your own views? Or is there a fundamental difference of philosophy?

Necdet Calp: The 24 January decisions were formulated on the basis of IMF recipes. This has been known from the very outset. They were measures that needed to be implemented in order to obtain credit. But these measures were implemented with no regard to the conditions in Turkey and the adequacy of its institutions. That led to certain economic difficulties.

I suppose you will ask for examples. Take for instance the phenomenon we have come to call "July banking", whereby interest rates were freed without the necessary supporting measures and without setting up the needed institutions. The result was the brokers' incident which was played out before everyone's eyes and as a consequence of which thousands of people came face to face with losing their money. As a result of high interest rates, while some citizens deposited their money in savings accounts, entrepreneur citizens were forced to borrow at high cost the funds that accumulated in this manner. As a result, investments could not be realized, business loans could not be found and many other difficulties emerged, including the problem of idle industrial capacity.

Taylan Sorgun: You referred to high interest rates. The industrialists have been saying that high interest rates on business loans was the result of high interest rates on time deposits, that is the people's savings. How do you view that issue?

Necdet Calp: In order to channel the people's savings into investments, it was essential to pay on savings a premium which would exceed inflation by a certain amount. Turkey had a long period when time worked against the small savers and for the investors. Naturally, that was not an acceptable situation. If depositors were paid an interest rate that would exceed inflation, they would put their money in the banks. That is how it is and that is how it is working. When the economy is restored to health, those interest rates can be pulled down below what they are today, but you cannot do that by decree. If you do, savings will move somewhere else. Inflation could be lowered even further if auxiliary measures to accompany the 24 January decisions were taken.

We are saying that the measures that have been taken were insufficient. The inflation we have today has its roots in costs rather than wages. High costs are the result of high interest rates on credit and are contributing to the high cost of living.

Taylan Sorgun: You said that inflation is caused by high costs and not by high wages and you linked those high costs to high interest rates on credit. When talking about the credit interest rate issue, it is also necessary to examine the state of the banking system. According to your program and views, are radical changes or auxiliary measures necessary in the banking system?

Necdet Calp: We can discuss at another meeting the new proposals we will set forth in connection with the banking system. On the other hand, it seems to me that interest rates on credit can be pulled down even today. For one thing, a withholding tax is currently applicable to interest earned by savings accounts. This tax can be reduced. A number of taxes, expenses and fees can be reduced. The rediscount loans can be reorganized. This way the cost of maintaining savings accounts can be reduced for the banks without decreasing the interest rates. That way both interest rates on savings can be kept where they are and credit costs can be reduced.

We also have another idea. A separate system can be implemented for specific locations and sectors where idle capacity is observed, and credit can be supplied at interest rates that are below current costs. I can amplify that as follows: If an entrepreneur wants to invest in such areas and sectors, then he must be able to get long-term and low-cost credit.

Taylan Sorgun: You referred to wages and the condition of the workers a while ago. How should this balance be established, according to your program and views? Also, how should social policy be viewed?

Necdet Calp: We value capital as much as labor. Harmonious interaction between these two elements and social peace must be the basis of our policy. To that end, the worker must believe that the money he is getting paid is what he deserves, and that can be done through collective bargaining. In other words, wages must be determined through free bargaining. But beyond a certain point, such a system must be bound by some rules.

Taylan Sorgun: Do you think that Turkey has the right industrial structure? How do you view this issue?

Necdet Calp: Turkey's industrial structure was not set up correctly; it developed as a simple consumer-based industry. In Turkey, industry and agriculture must rapidly develop in harmony and in a balanced manner. All available sources in the country must be utilized to that end, but planning must be emphasized in utilizing those resources in order to prevent waste. Furthermore, that planning must be encouraging rather than coercive.

However, Turkey today also needs foreign capital to realize its industrialization. The economic segments which we will primarily emphasize as sectors that can create resources to procure this foreign capital are agriculture, tourism and livestock breeding. We see these fields as sectors which can create resources and foreign capital. Our goal must be to export the output that these resources will yield.

Simplifying exports is another problem that confronts us. If bureaucratic obstacles are removed agricultural as well as industrial products will be marketed more easily abroad and the export capability of the country's industry will gain preeminence.

Today, Turkey's industrialization has a clustered form. This has economic as well as political reasons. I think that the reasons are primarily economic. Because it is natural that an industry that is based on consumption will cluster around large consumer centers. The energy problem has also contributed to this situation. Since areas where industrial organizations have clustered are in a more advantageous position on this issue compared to less-developed regions, large industry has been concentrated around large cities.

We think that industry can be used as "one of the ways" to redress the imbalance among regions.

Taylan Sorgun: When talking about foreign capital you mentioned agriculture, tourism and livestock breeding. There have long been debates in Turkey on whether foreign capital can also help the development of energy, mines and energy raw materials.

Necdet Calp: We are not opposed to foreign capital. Beside channeling its savings into investments for its development, Turkey can also use foreign capital whenever it can get it. Foreign capital must bring from abroad not only money, but also technology. An important point here, however, is that foreign capital must work in a manner that will not harm the independence of the Turkish government. That can be insured by the agreements to be signed.

Taylan Sorgun: Can you elaborate on the term "independence of the Turkish government"?

Necdet Calp: Suppose for example that we are getting foreign capital on an strategic issue and that foreign capital is operating here such that it has full say over the matter. Now, that is objectionable. Foreign capital must operate in partnership with Turkish entrepreneurs. Furthermore, it should be regulated such that it will not abandon the country in the middle of a critical situation.

Taylan Sorgun: You talked about the development of agriculture a while ago. In speaking about agriculture, it is necessary to talk about agricultural floor prices which are of interest to a broad segment of our society. High floor prices were at times associated with inflation. Views were expressed in the press to the effect that this is a factor that can fuel inflation.

Necdet Calp: Agricultural floor prices must be set such that they reflect a profit over cost, but, more importantly, the producer must be able to get paid on time when he sells his produce. When the producer is not paid for his produce on time, his earnings are eroded by inflation and he starts losing money. I do not think that paying the price for agricultural produce on time can fuel or is linked to inflation. Such assertions may have been made or said at times of transient conditions. We also do not think that raising agricultural floor prices in certain areas can spur inflation. Money for which goods are produced does not cause inflation.

Taylan Sorgun: In addition to all these, there is the issue of tax distribution.

Necdet Calp: When we look at the present tax schedule, we see that incomes of up to 1 million Turkish liras are taxed at the rate of 36 percent. If you withhold 36 percent in taxes from someone who makes 30,000 Turkish liras and the same from someone who makes 1 million Turkish liras, the two will not feel the same effect. A person who earns 30,000 Turkish liras will have a difficult time making a living if 36 percent of his earnings are taken away. But a person who makes 1 million Turkish liras can live comfortably on 600,000 Turkish liras, which is what remains after paying out 36 percent in taxes.

Taylan Sorgun: You are suggesting a different progressive taxation system.

Necdet Calp: Yes, that is what we think. Our program is also in the same direction.

Taylan Sorgun: Another important issue is Turkey's relations with the EEC.

Necdet Calp: Today, Turkey does not have a dilemma on whether it should enter the Common Market. Turkey entered the Common Market with the Ankara treaty. But because Turkey could not meet its obligations on this issue it put off its final move until today. It is still putting it off. The argument should focus on the conditions under which Turkey will enter the Common Market rather than whether it should enter. Determining those conditions is important. The state of Turkey-EEC relations today has political rather than economic roots and is being used as a pressure element. Disputes with the Common Market can be smoothed out through relations to be established in the future.

Taylan Sorgun: You said you favor a mixed economy a while ago. According to one current of thought, Turkey has been implementing the mixed economy system for many years. Supposing that this view is correct, has Turkey been able to implement that system in accordance with the needs of the times?

Necdet Calp: In talking about mixed economy, the first thing that comes to mind is the issue of the SEEs [State Economic Enterprises]. From a management perspective the SEEs failed to operate economically. They should have been made

to function properly. If they are assigned duties in accordance with serious planning, they can be very successful. As everyone knows, SEEs in Turkey were influenced by politics.

I served for 11 years on the administrative organs of these organizations. During that time I was able to observe the failing aspects of the SEEs. The SEEs became instruments of political appeasement rather than organizations operating in accordance with economic needs. Today, SEEs are not required to attain set profit goals relative to the amount of capital they use. Even if a SEE makes very little profit compared to its capital it will win positive points from all auditing mechanisms. Attention is paid only to SEEs that lose money and many SEEs are considered to be losing money beyond their will. If the SEEs are managed by economic rather than political considerations, if their success is measured in proportion to their resources and if their administrators are made to account for their operations on that basis, they can become very useful.

Taylan Sorgun: I would like to turn to another point. At the beginning of our conversation, I think you tried to suggest that the PP is a party that is social democratic in character.

Necdet Calp: I described it, you can name it.

Taylan Sorgun: I believe there were news items to that effect in the foreign press.

Necdet Calp: For a long time I tried to explain the characteristics of the party within the bounds I stated at the beginning of this conversation. I said that let everyone place the party himself on the basis of these characteristics. The foreign press asked me a question like that. When I was forced to answer in a language they would understand, I said: "The PP is a social democratic party."

Let us look at the issue this way: The PP was born as a logical party synthesizing Turkey's conditions. It is a party that incorporates the good aspects of its thesis and antithesis and that has formed the best synthesis for Turkey's conditions. The PP can save Turkey from some of its social difficulties and from being dragged in directions which do not conform with its traditions and conditions.

Taylan Sorgun: What form can Turkey's political spectrum take in the coming years? Or has Turkey completed its political evolution in the past?

Necdet Calp: After making its transition into democracy, Turkey was in a constant search. The necessary preparations had not been made for transition into democracy and the public was not ready. In the broader framework of the constitution that came after 1960 new formations and new currents were born. But these new groups failed because they did not pay sufficient attention to the conditions of the country. Now Turkey can experience new formations within a broad liberal system and through broad persuasion methods. Future parliaments will resolve this issue by observing the country's conditions very well and by assessing the needs, yearnings and expectations of the people.

Taylan Sorgun: Can we interpret that as "Turkey's political spectrum will reach a certain point in the future"?

Necdet Calp: Yes, you can interpret it that way.

Taylan Sorgun: Honorable Calp, another important issue is Turkey's education system. Can I have your views on this issue?

Necdet Calp: In the Turkish educational system, education up to the end of middle school must be considered as basic education. We must have a countrywide general examination after middle school to orient our children. After this examination, students must be guided into general education high schools or technical education depending on their abilities. Technical training must be widely available. A technical training system must be set up for every type of work, from meat carving to haircutting. Those who undergo such training must be production-oriented.

Higher technical schools, which will be post-high-school institutions, can make technical training more extensive. Today Turkey has a large number of high school graduates who are not production-oriented. If they can be turned into technical people they can have a more useful place in Turkey's industrialization.

Taylan Sorgun: Those who act as spokesmen for employers have charged that demands for higher wages also have an effect on costs.

Necdet Calp: The issue must be examined with reference to the state of each firm. The profit-wage demand balance must be carefully studied. If demands are being made above profit margins, then such a charge is justified. But if workers get a share proportional to the productivity of the company through collective bargaining, such charges are not valid. I am trying to say that in such cases wage increases are not responsible for cost inflation.

Taylan Sorgun: It appears from your statements that you generally favor a liberal system on economic issues.

Necdet Calp: Such an assessment would not be right. We are stressing the role of the government in the economy and we are saying that the private sector should prove its skills and should do what it can on the side of the government. Let me give you an example. For instance, planning may envision investments of 1.5 trillion Turkish liras for the private sector and 2 trillion Turkish liras for the government. If the private sector realizes only 1 trillion Turkish liras worth of investments, should the government not fill in the rest? Or should it not help the private sector to meet its commitments fully? We want to allocate the entire resources of the private and public sectors for the rapid development of Turkey's industry and agriculture.

The government will meet its commitments to the extent it can, it will determine what the private sector can do through a democratic process and with the contribution of private sector representatives and if the private sector cannot meet its commitments despite the incentives provided the government will step in to fill the gap.

Taylan Sorgun: Thank you, Honorable Calp.

## NATO GENERAL GATHEN: USSR PERCEIVES WEAKNESS IN BALTIC AREA

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 19 Sep 83 p 5

[By Arve Rys Strand: "German General: NATO's Flanks Too Weak"]

[Text] There is no doubt that the Russians are aware that NATO has weak flanks. Soviet strategists have not forgotten the old military doctrine that says an attack to the flank can be profitable if the center is too strong to attack. This was one of the evaluations which Lieutenant General Heinz von zur Gathen presented in a seminar scheduled by the Europe Movement in Norway over the weekend in Oslo. The seminar involved over 70 participants, from Schleswig-Holstein, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. The theme of the seminar was "Security in Northern Europe in the Eighties."

In this presentation regarding the Baltic situation, the general pointed out that the Soviet Union sees the Baltic Sea, Denmark and southern Sweden as an area where they have special privileges, and that reactions from the Kremlin are always harsh when Western forces hold maneuvers in the Baltic Sea. He referred to the fact that the Soviet Union, together with Poland and East Germany, had tried in 1969 to get the Baltic Sea declared an "inland sea" with reference to international law. The Danish defense program has been cut back significantly in the course of the last twelve years, said General von zur Gathen. In 1964, Denmark's defense system consisted of over 60,000 men, but in 1983 there are only 29,000 armed men in Denmark. In addition, the navy has been reduced by 20 percent and the air force by 15 percent. Sweden's armed forces should not be underestimated, despite the fact that both the army and the navy have been cut back significantly, the general added. The Swedish air force, which has over 400 planes, is prepared to defend Swedish territory; it is not certain, in any case, that an attack on Denmark and northern Germany would extend so far as to violate Swedish territory. The German forces, therefore, make up an extremely essential part of the defense on NATO's northern flank. The entire West German navy and naval air force, 75,000 soldiers in all, is prepared to offer strong resistance to an attacker.

Even though there are no nuclear weapons in Denmark or Norway, it is clear that the security in these countries depends on the nuclear umbrella provided by

the U.S. Sweden has benefited also, since NATO has maintained and protected Swedish security, von zur Gathen emphasized. He also indicated that the proposal for a nuclear free zone in the Nordic area could lead to a breakdown in security for the countries in the area, as well as a de-stabilization of the relationship between the two superpowers. Soviet nuclear missiles, launched from bases outside of the area, would, in any case, be able to reach any target inside a nuclear free zone. If Denmark and Norway agree to the proposal, this will weaken the solidarity within NATO, the general emphasized.

General von zur Gathen closed his presentation by pointing out that the crises occurring in individual NATO countries were the result of the belief that the desire for peace is enough to keep the peace. What is lacking is the knowledge about what threatens peace, knowledge that a free society can only survive an aggressive ideology by means of the collective and determined desire to put up a resistance.

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MILITARY

GREECE

BRIEFS

AIR FORCE PROMOTIONS--The following officers were promoted to the rank of colonel by presidential decree: Technical: K. Dromazos, P. Dikoulis, St. Kendaxis. Medical: G. Foundas, Ath. Tsandalis. The following majors are promoted to lieutenant colonel: Epam. Yfandis, Emm. Tzenakis, Evth. Evthimiadiis, Io. Khatziris, P. Kyriakos, S. Gavrillidis, Io. Rigas, Ap. Kkrysokhoidis, P. Sideris, N. Tsaroukhis, Evang. Giourkos, G. Khrysikakis, P. Fotopoulos, V. Geogopoulos and Io. Klavdianos. Also, N. Stathakis and G. Tsapranis of the medical division. Finally, the following captains were promoted to majors: D. Papas, M. Sofoulis, Il. Latsis, Io. Mitropoulos, L. Karagiorgos, P. Dimidrakopoulos, S. Zourbanis and G. Rangos. Also, Ph. Psioulos and An. Manthos of the medical division. Text Athens  
I KATHIMERINI in Greek 1 Oct 83 p 37 7520

CSO: 3521/21

## PRESTOCKING OF U.S. ARMS SAID ON SCHEDULE

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 16 Sep 83 p 26

[By AFTENPOSTEN correspondent Lars Hellberg]

[Text] The Storting's defense committee has been given clear guarantees that the U.S. arms prestocking program is on schedule. The next step will involve supplying the greater portion of the marine light brigade's cannon batteries, which is scheduled for November.

The U.S. policy in Central America was discussed in a meeting with Assistant Secretary of Defense Fred Ikle, "the Pentagon's secretary of state." "I won't hide the fact that Ikle expressed a certain bitterness with regard to criticism coming out of Western Europe," said the chairman of the Storting's defense committee, Knut Frydenlund (Labor). "We didn't really go into the matter in depth, unless you count statements on our part that we Norwegians evaluate what is going on in that part of the world somewhat differently than the Reagan administration does. But our differing viewpoints in this area are well known."

As far as the bilateral question goes, the discussions in Washington proceeded more smoothly. Discussions at the top level at the Marine Corps general headquarters confirmed, according to Frydenlund, that the military leadership does not anticipate any problems getting the necessary funds from Congress. After discussions with their counterparts in Congress, the committee members did not discover any skepticism regarding appropriations for the necessary materiel.

However, Frydenlund stressed that the defense committee's discussions with members of the House of Representatives happened during the course of a lunch, which meant that there was no time to go into the issues in detail. The discussion with members of the Senate defense committee, on the other hand, under the leadership of chairman John Tower, was described as "useful and substantial."

Tower indicated that he understood Norwegian dissatisfaction with the imbalance in arms purchases between the U.S. and Norway. (The ratio is about one to four in Norway's disfavor.) Like the top men in the administration, Tower lamented Congress's protectionist tendencies. This sentiment has been one of the main problems that the Kongsberg Weapons Factory has come up against in marketing its Penguin missiles, as have the Raufoss Ammunition Factories with the light anti-tank weapon M-72.

Arms experts in the U.S. think that Raufoss has lost the competition to a Swedish and a British rival, for an order amounting to billions. Frydenlund emphasized that the committee has not yet had any confirmation of this. The available appraisals are, according to AFTEN POSTEN's sources, the result of fairly low-level decisions. The last word has not yet been spoken in this matter.

As far as the prestocking program goes, the picture is a somewhat different one. The significance of the U.S. Marine Corps, in connection with the development of defense efforts outside of the U.S., has been increasing steadily. According to the Storting defense committee's vice-chairman, Thor Knudsen (Conservative), this was also emphasized to the Norwegian visitors in the discussions here in Washington.

Provided that unforeseen problems do not crop up in the budget negotiations in the U.S., we can anticipate that the equipment will be delivered on schedule to the U.S. marine brigade which will eventually be coming to help us. If all goes according to plan, the only problem left will be how quickly Norway can find satisfactory solutions for temporary and permanent storage of the brigade's heavy equipment. This would involve funds which Norway would have to pay in advance, while waiting for appropriations from NATO's infrastructure program.

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MILITARY

TURKEY

#### SHIFTING IRAN-IRAQ BATTLELINE IMPACTS ON TURKEY

Istanbul DUNYA in Turkish 11 Aug 83 p 1

[Editorial: "We Must be More Serious"]

[Text] Everyone says something different about every issue. The Iran-Iraq war is the latest example.

The perils posed by the 3-year old messy war are undoubtedly of close interest to Turkey. It appears that Iran has the upper hand in the north, near its border with Turkey, with the help of Kurds and Shiites in that area. New fronts that may be construed as threats to Kirkuk are being opened up in this region.

Is Kirkuk really in danger? The answer to this question is so important that it may change Turkey's heretofore impartial stance toward the war if necessary. Consequently, the realistic monitoring and evaluation of these developments in their entirety is an unavoidable responsibility of the press.

Two examples from the foreign press can be given to underscore the importance of the issue. The EXECUTIVE INTELLIGENCE REVIEW, published in the United States, says that in the event Saddam Husayn is toppled in Iraq no government in Turkey will be able to avoid direct intervention in the region out of concern for its own security. Meanwhile, NEW STATESMAN, published in Britain, has been carrying articles on the assumption that such an agreement actually exists between Turkey and the United States. Turkey, which does not covet a single square inch of land outside the borders envisioned by the National Pact, has shown by the operation it undertook recently that it would like to avoid military action unless its security is threatened.

We believe that Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who visited Turkish military units in southeastern Anatolia, will be able to give more satisfactory information to his colleagues.

Questions related to Turkey's security are undoubtedly linked with information about the course of the Iran-Iraq war. For instance, the Mehran Front, which was reported in the Turkish press in a way that gave the impression that the course of the war had changed, had the potential to open the way to speculation about the Turkey's position.

We saw that front. The Iraqi 2d Army has been defending this front since the beginning of the war. This front is important for Iraq, because it is the closest frontline to Baghdad. The capital is only 205 kilometers away from this front. Furthermore, the terrain is flat all the way to Baghdad. There is no natural barrier that can be used to stop advancing enemy units.

On the other hand, it is known that Iran has not tried very hard to break through this front since the beginning of the war. Because a major offensive by Iran on this front may rapidly take it to the outskirts of Baghdad. While Iran has repeatedly declared that it intends to "topple" the Iraqi regime, this front is the most concrete indicator of whether Iran truly wants to do that by military means.

As a result of its position, the Mehran region is a prestige front for Iraq. On this front, Iraqi units penetrate, at will, 4 to 5 kilometers into Iranian territory together with foreign journalists and withdraw when the journalists are gone. Exaggerating this situation despite these plainly visible facts can lead to speculation about the fate of the war and Turkey's stance toward the war.

Such speculations obviously cannot change the facts. But Turkey has been seeing such exaggerations in news about the collapse of firms, the rise and decline of inflation and exports. The facts are not changed, but public opinion is unnecessarily agitated.

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